The True Mortherner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

A RETURNED Western gold miner came up to the counter of the Miners' Arms, on Front street, New York, a six years' mining in Nevada and Montana. The man was a native of Pensail for home.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, who built the Royal Exchange in London, was the son of a poor woman who, while he was an infant, abandoned him in a field. The chirping of a grasshopper attracted a boy to the spot where the child lay, and the life of the latter was preserved by this means. After Sir Thomas had, by his great success as a merchant, crest.

DR. LEHNMAN, chief rabbi of May-Montefiore upon his 100th birthday anniversary, noticed the fact that in the Hebrew lesson for that week it was mentioned that the eminent men of old attained extraordinary age; also, that in the Kabbalah, the authorship of which is ascribed to Rabbi Simeon Ben Jochai, 150 B. C., it is predicted that a similar phenomenon will occur as the harbinger of the Messiah.

THE Director of the Mint has prepared a statement in regard to the present money circulation of thirty-nide countries of the world as compared with the circulation as reported a year ago, which shows a decrease in the gold circulation of about \$52,000,000, \$42,000,000, an increase in paper circu-

THURTY THOUSAND dollars a year would be considered a fairly liberal allowance, even by the most exigent of the British West Indies under the govas the total income of the youthful Marquis did not exceed \$50,000 a year it would be better at present for him to with the \$50,000, adding that hope might be cherished of an increase of the allowance when his lordship should be sent to Eton or to a university.

Deurtless the late Postmaster General of England owed his success largely to the ability, energy, and devotion of his excellent wife. But there is no truth in the current story that she once had her finger crushed in the carriage-door hinge as she was riding to the House of Commons with him, and bravely endured the torture in silence rather than disturb him with the knowledge of it, and thus imperil the successful delivery of the great speech he was about to make. Such an instance did, indeed, occur, but Mrs. Benjamin Disraeli was the heroine of it, and but for her fortitude then her husband perhaps never would have become Earl of Beaconsfield. The story was first told to the American public many years ago by the late N. P.

THE oldest and most celebrated dealer in wild animals in the world, Mr. Bernhardt Kohn, died in Kassala at the beginning of August last, in his seventysecond year. Mr. Kohn was the first to import animals into Europe direct from Nubia. Quite lately he had procured a large number of giraffes, lions, antelopes, ostriches, monkeys, etc., and had them brought to Kassala. For eight months Kassala has been besieged by the adherents of the Mehdi, and, since the death of Mr. Kohn, the Mudir of Taka has been in great embarrass-It was thought probable that they would be slaughtered by the inhabitants, who were said to be in danger of famine.

Lend Chief Justice Coleridge, in an address to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the autumn assizes, at Bedford, England, the other day, spoke at length on the character of the punishment which justices of the peace frequently inflicted. He strongly condemned the passing of heavy sentences Mail. for trilling offenses, such as pilfering and the like, believing that such a method was but manufacturing criminals instead of correction them. In il-Instration he cited a case where two nrchins were sent to prison for three a total of 76,895 idios 72,888 are native months, with hard labor, for the pal- Americans. In a total of 48,928 blind try theft of a few apples from an or- 40,599 are native Americans. In a total chard, an offense of which, perhaps, many of the magistrates themselves heavy sentences were awarded in such and wrote some plous hymns while she cases, there were no others adequately | was a devout Roman Catholic.

severe for the far graver crimes which frequently came before judges at as-

THE low price of wheat for the past year has led to the determination among many American farmers not to plant that cereal hereafter. It is argued that we have a practical monopoly of cotton and corn, both of which are very profitday or two since, and received \$900 in able crops. These cannot be raised in English sovereigns for a fifty-ounce bar any large quantities in other parts of of gold. It was the result of twenty- the world. Wheat and other small grains can, however, be grown in almost any land where the soil is reasonzance, in Cornwall, and was about to ably fertile. The extension of steam transportation to every available country under the sun is opening up competing wheat fields in all quarters. Russia has just borrowed \$75,000,000 to be expended during the next few years in developing the railways of that country, with a view to utilizing new wheat regions. Australia as well as East India are doing the same thing. The Argentine Confederation in South America is spending \$28,000,000 in conrisen to the pinnacle of commercial structing four trunk lines from Buenos wealth, he chose a grasshopper for his Ayres, her principal seaport, into the wheat fields and cattle ranges of the interior. This cheapening of wheat is ence, in congratulating Sir Moses a very serious matter in England. There are 30,000 acres in the county of Essex, England, for which there are no tenants. A farm of 170 acres, only thirty miles from London, sold recently for £2,400, for which £5,000 was refused only ten years ago. Wheat was never cheaper than it has been in many parts of the world during the past year. Our farmers like to grow it, however, because it involves so little labor. After the field is plowed and the land sowed with seed, wheat calls for no attention until the harvest comes. But cotton and corn require incessant labor the season through. Cattle raising and dairying also demand cheap labor, which as yet we have not got. But the competition of the extreme Northwest an increase in the silver circulation of of itself threatens to keep down the price of wheat. The Northern Pacific, lation of \$112,000,000. He attributes the Canada Pacific, the Manitoba, and the loss in gold circulation to a reduced their feeders are opening up a wheat production, and to the increased use country of illimitable extent. This of that metal in ornamentation and now almost unsettled region could supply the whole human race with the staff

school-boys. But the guardian of the ernment of the Dominion of Canada. Marquis of Camden, aged 12, thinks The matter is being discussed by all the amount insufficient, and wants it the parties interested, including the raised to \$10,000. The Judge of Pro- British Cabinet, the ruling powers of bate before whom the application came the Dominion, and the representatives refused to grant it. He intimated that of the various West India islands. In 1881 the territory controlled by the Ottawa Government contained 4,350,-000 inhabitants, while the West India get along by exercising a strict economy islands, including Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas, have about 1,250,000 inhabitants. This consolidation of authority, if effected, may have very important consequences. It would give the Dominion of Canada great maritime importance, with more ships at sea even than the United States. The exports of the British Antilles are about \$31,300,000, and the imports \$29,000,-000. It has long been the dream of some of the most far-seeing people of the United States that the Dominion in time would be annexed to the Union. Its extent in territory is greater than the United States, though much of it is land that can never be other than a wilderness; but its people are our own kin, and would make excellent American citizens. It would gratify our national aspirations if the whole of North America was under our sway without war, and with the acquiescence of every section of the northern continent. The proposed consolidation with the British Antilles may postpone this much-desired union, for it would give Canada new interests and a greater sense of her own importance. Annexation to the United States would then be a somewhat more difficult matter, for we have no governmental machinery to take charge of communities, such, for instance, as Jamaica. So far the American people have declined to annex regions that cannot be self-governed. We might have had Cuba or Santo Domingo long since, but no administration dare to propose it, as we have no precedents in our history for ment what to do with all the animals. taking care of people who cannot take

care of themselves. Women in Colleges.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education for the United States of America, reports 40,000 young women in collegiste and scientific study; 29,000 of these are in 227 colleges exclusively for women; 152 of these institutions are authorized to confer degrees, so that nearly three-fourths of all the young women seeking what is usually called higher education have colleges exclusively for their own use .- Toronto

THERE is no need of our receiving any idiots, insane persons, or mentally imperfect peop e from foreign countries. We appear to be able to produce enough ourselves. In a total of 91,997 insane 65,651 are native Americans. In of 33,878 deaf mutes, 30,507 are native Americans.

were guilty when they were boys. H | Louise Michel, the large to be a school teacher,

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

-A cornet band has been organized at

-Marshallites have paid some \$3,000 on election bets.

-Two white raccoons have been captured pear Constantine.

-The Edison light will soon be intro-

duced at Ann Arbor, -A flouring-mill erected at Adrian in

1829, by A. J. Comstock, was last week

swept away by flames. -W. S. Westerman, of Adrian, has been nominated for the law professorship at the University of Florida. He will probably decline.

-A set of anatomical models has been mported from Germany for the use of the class in physiology and hygiene in the Ludington High School.

-The town of Adrian pays twenty cents each for woodchuck scalps, and Everett Authory, a 12-year-old boy, rakes in the bounty on 110 of them.

-Prof. Frieze, of Ann Arbor, is preparing a memorial to the late H. C. Lewis, of Coldwater, who willed his splendid art collection to the university.

-Peter Burke, a miner at Perkins' iron mine, tried to drive a stick of giant powder into a hole in the rocks with an iron wedge. The result was a terrible explosion, in which Burke's body was blown to shreds.

-Miss Cora, the daughter of Julius Robinson, of Detroit, a Hebrew, has just been married to John H. Hill, a Gentile, and they have gone on a wedding trip to New York. The girl's father accepts the

-The wages of first-class woodsmen at present as compared with a year ago are at least \$5 a month less; second-class men are not in much demand, but when engaged the rate is \$10 below that of '83 .- Luding-

-It is stated that Mr. Blaine has taken the house of ex-Senator Windom, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, for the winter. Mr. Windom's house last winter was occupied by Senator Palmer, who has been constructing a new house this year.

-We will not issue a paper next week. The office needs battening up for the winter. Besides we have now lived more than n year within seventeen miles of our father's home and have not yet found time to go there, and now go there we must .- Vernon Inter-Lake.

-Saginawians are getting careless with their jewelry. Several shield-shaped pins, THERE is a movement on foot to put consisting of stones set in a gold band with the initials "B. L." and the date "1884" enameled on them, have been picked up lately, but no one has found an owner for actual difference, however, is somewhat them. - Saginaw Courier.

-For the past three or four weeks men Hatchery. Mr. Dewey furnishes the fish, which are afterward returned to his freezer at Brest. We are informed that from some fish they secure us high as 35,000 or 40,000 eggs. - Monroe Commercial.

-The pluralities on Congressmen in this State are as follows: First District, William C. Maybury, Dem., 6,124; Second, Nathaniel B. Eldredge, Dem., 54; Third, James O'Donnell, Rep., 1,228; Fourth, Julius C. Burrows, Rep., 352; Fifth, Charles Comstock, Dem., 356; Sixth, Edwin B. Winans, Dem., 480; Seventh, Ezra Carlton, Dem., 219; Eighth; Timothy C. Tarsney, Dem., 1,622; Ninth, Byron M. Cutcheon, Rep., 2,756; Tenth, Spencer O. Fisher, Dem., 288; Eleventh, Seth C. Moffatt, Rep., 7,475.

Health in Michigan. Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers in different parts of the State show the diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Nov. 29, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 45:

| Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence. | Fercent of ob- servers who reported the disease pres- ent | porting dis- case present, preceding |
|--|---|--|
| 1 Neuralgia | 80 | 74 |
| 2 Bronchitis | 69 | 69 |
| 3 Tonsilitis | 69 | 77 |
| 5 Consumption of lungs | | 59 |
| 6 Intermittent fever | | 67 |
| 7 Remittent fever | | 33 |
| 8 Influenza | | 41 |
| 9 Diarrhea | 42 | 41 |
| 10 Typho-maiarial fever | 36 | 38 |
| 11 Erysmelas | | 28 |
| 12 Pneumonia | | 41 |
| 13 Diphtheria | 22 | 18 |
| 14 Inflammation of kidney | | 23 |
| 15 Inflammation of boweis | | 21 |
| 16 Whooping cough | 16 | 15 |
| 17 Scerlet fever | 13 | 13 |
| 19 Cholera morbus | | 10 |
| 20-Typhoid fever (enterio) | | 21 |
| 21 Inflammation of brain | | 10 |
| 22 Dysentery | | B |
| 23 Puerperal fever | - 9 | ő |
| 24 Cholers infantum | 7 | 8 |
| 26 Measles | 7 | - 5 |
| 36 Cerebro spinal meningitis | 4 | 5 |

For the week ending Nov. 29 the reports indicate that remittent fever, tensilitis, and puer-peral fever increased, and that intermittent fever, pneumonis, typhoid fever (enteric), and rheumatism decreased in area of prevalence. At the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending Nov. 2s were west; and, compared with the preceding week, the temper-ature was lower, the absolute humidity was less, and the relative humidity and the day and

the night ozone were more.
Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Nov. 29, and since, at 24 places, namely: Adrian, Armada, Big Rapids, Byron, Cooper, Detroit, East Saginaw, Fruitland, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Loadon, Mendon, Grange, Pincouning, Pontiac, Port Ha on, Elehmond, Smith' Creek, Schoolcraft, Vicksburg, Vassar, Watervliet, and Wyandotte; scall t fever at 15 places—Armada, Brockway Center, Cadillac, Detroit, East Saginaw, Freesoll, Grand Earids, Kalamagoo, Lansing, London, L conter, Caullac, Detroit, Last Saginaw, Pres-soil, Grand Eapids, Kalamazco, Lansing, Lon-don, Mani tee, Muskegon, North Muskegon, Pontise, and Vassar; measles at four places— Detroit, Grand Rapids, Port - uron, and White-hall. HENRY E. BAKER, Secretary.

-Last spring, August Baker, a laborer at Farmington, who was barely able to support himself, went to the Poor-house and picked out a bride and married her. The couple lived in extreme destitution until cold weather set in, when Baker got out of work, and, seeing nothing but starvation ahead, cut his throat with a jack-knife. The wretched bride will now go back to the

nearly thirty members.

Public Indebtedness.

According to Mr. Robert P. Porter, in his volume on the statistics of public indebtedness, etc., the last census shows that "the minor civil divisions of the United States number in round figures about 2,400 countles; 311 cities and town, with a population of 7,500 and upward; about 8,000 incorporated cities, villages, and other small places, with a population below 7,500; about 12,000 townships having a financial existence, and 105,000 school districts, possessing a debt-creating power." A study of the indebtedness of these localities shows that while since 1870 the indebtedness of the National Government as well as that of the State governments has been gradually reduced, the debts of the localities have been steadily growing in volume. During the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the national debt fell from \$2,480,672,-428 to \$2,120,415,371, being a decrease of \$360,257,057, or 14.5 per cent. During the same period the aggregate gross debt of all the States and Territories was reduced from \$351,296,784 to \$260,179,723, or 25.9 per cent.

While this marked reduction has been going on in State and national indebtedness, the debt of the municipalities shows more than a proportionate increase, as shown in the following

MUNICIPAL DEBT, INCLUDING TOWNSHIP AND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

1870. Total Mu-

| | tion. | Dept as above. | Capka. |
|--|---|---|--|
| United States | 38,558,371 | \$238,244,520 | \$8,5123 |
| New England Middle States Southern States Western States Territories | 9,487,924 9,848,415 11,230,411 13,700,455 471,166 | 71,522,742 115,515,832 74,905,658 66,275,968 24,820 | 20,506 11,733 6,668 4,91 0,521 |
| | 1880. | | |
| | Popula- | Total Mu- nicipal | Per |

United States.

ew England

11,756,063; 359,377,635 15,257,393; 71,034,858 18,534,989; 150,644,189 606,819; 246,233

50,155,780 \$698,270,190 \$10,922

4,010,529 125,937,199 81.152

| | Increase. | Per cent of Increase. | In- crease per Capita, |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| United States | \$370,025,679 | 112.7 | 5.41 |
| New England Middle States | 54,414,451 234,861,800 | 76,07 203,31 | 10,846 |
| Southern States* Western States Territories | 81,366,212 222,018 | 127,298 912.88 | 8.221 2.041 |

*Decrease of \$3,840,800; of 5.127 per cent., of

It thus appears that the local debt has grown from \$328,244,520 to \$698,-270,199, the increase of \$370,025,679 showing that it has somewhat more than doubled itself in the decade. The greater, inasmuch as the figures for 1870 are the gross, while those for 1880 are the net indebtedness .- W. M. Ivins, in Harper's Magazine.

Mediaval and Modern Funishment. A striking and significant indication

of the remarkable change that has come over the spirit of legislation, and more especially of criminal jurisprudence, in comparatively recent times, is the fact that whereas, a few generations ago, lawgivers and courts of justice still continued to treat brutes as men responsible for their misdeeds, and to punish them capitally as malefactors, the tendency nowadays is to regard men as brutes, acting automatically or under an insane and irresistible impulse to evil, and to plead this proclivity, in prosecutions for murder, as an extenuating circumstance, and even as a ground of acquittal.

Medieval jurists and Judges did not stop to solve intricate problems of psychiatry. The puzzling knots which we seek painfully to untie, and often succeed only in hopelessly tangling, they boldly cut with the executioner's sword. They dealt directly with overt acts, and meted justice with a rude and retaliative hand, more accustomed and better adapted to clinch a fist and strike a blow than to weigh motives nicely in a balance, to measure gradations of culpability, or to detect delicate differences in the psychical texture and spiritual quality of deeds. They put implicit faith in Jack Cade's prescription of "hempen caudle" and "pap of hatchet" as radical remedies for all forms and degrees of criminal alienation and murderous aberration of mind. Phlebotomania was epidemic; bloodletting was regarded as the infallible cure for all the ills that afflicted the human and social body. Doctors of physic and of law vied with one another in applying this panacea. The redstreaked pole of the barber-surgeon and the reeking scaffold, symbols of venesection, were the appropriate signs of medicine and jurisprudence. Hygeia and Justitia, instead of being represented by graceful females feeding the emblematic serpent of recuperation or holding the well-adjusted scales, would have been fitly typified by two enormous and insatiable leeches gorged

with blood. The overt act alone was assumed to constitute the crime, so that the mental condition of the criminal was never taken into account. It is remarkable how long this crude and superficial conception prevailed, and how very recently even the first attempts were made to establish penal codes on a philosophical basis. The punishableness of an offense is now generally recognized as depending solely upon the sanity of the offender. Crime, morally and legally considered, presupposes perfect freedom of will on the part of the agent. Where this element is wanting there is no culpability, whatever may have been the consequences of the act. Modern criminal law looks primarily to the physical origin of a deed, and only secondarily to its psychical effects; medieval criminal law ignored the origin altogether, and regarded exclusively the enects, which it dealt with on the hom openal principle of similia similibus puniunter, for the most part blindly and brutally applied -At-

It has been fortunate that most of our greatest men have left no descend-- Ludington has a Chautauqua circle of ants to shine in the tor owed luster of a great name. -James A. Garfield.

FUNDS OF THE NATION.

Secretary McCulloch's Yearly Balance-Sheet of the United States Treasury.

Foreign Trade, Taxation, and America's Shipping Laterests Considered.

The report of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, is of great length, but on several questions of vital interest to the financial and commercial world it is exceedingly interesting. From the mass of figeres submitted it is learned that the total revenues of the Government for the last fiscal year were \$28,519,899, and that the expenditures were \$29,916,773, leaving a surplus of \$57,603,396, of which \$54,000,000 has been applied to bond redemption. The actual and estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1884-5 is \$330,000,000 and the estimated expenditures are \$290,000,000 and the estimated expenditures are \$290,000,000 and the revenues expected during the ensuing year \$185,000,000 will come from customs taxes, and \$116,000,000 from internal revenue. The Becretary estimates that the Treasury surplus in 1886 will be not less than \$50,000,000,000, and argues that something should be done to relieve the people of this unnecessary taxation.

The most important chapter in the report is devoted to foreign trade and taxation. After speaking of the remarkable chances in the Western States and Territories, and asserting that "to the rise in the value of lands resulting from the construction of railroads the wonderful increase of the national wealth is very largely attributable," he says:

The condition of the manufacture of the condition of the manufacture of the says:

ful increase of the national wealth is very largely attributable," he says:

The condition of the manufacturing interest of the Unitee States is similar in some respects to the condition of the agricultural interest of the West in the early days. What the Western farmers then needed was a market for their crops. What manufacturers now need is a market for their surplus manufactures. The real foundation of our great manufacturing industry was laid in New England under the first tariff of a protective character, which diverted a part of its capital from shipping into cotton ractories. Those first constructed having been fairly renumerative, more were constructed, and other branches of manufacture were undertaken, until New England was converted from maritime and commercial pursuits into manufacturing. It will be recollected that New England was opposed to the first protective tariff—that one of Mr. Webster's great speeches was a free-trade speech.

free-trade speech.

It was not many years after the first cotton mills were erected in New England that the great iron industries of the country began to be developed, and Permsylvania soon became the great iron manufacturing State of the Union. Nor was it long before various kinds of manufacturing states of the Union. Nor was it long before various kinds of manufactures came into existence in most of the Northern and Western States. The demands of the Government during the late civil war for nearly all kinds of manufactured goods and the high tariff greatly stimulated production. After the war stimulus was found in railroad building and in extravagant extenditures in the high tariff greatly stimulated production. After the war stimulus was found in railroad building and in extravagant expenditures induced by superabundant currency, and the time has now come when the manufacturing industry of the United States is in dire distress from plethora of manufactured goods. Some manufacturing companies have been forced into bankruptcy; others have closed their mills to escape it; few mills are running on full time, and as a consequence a very large number of operatives are either deprived of employment or are working for wages hardly sufficient to enable them to live comfortably or even decently. Nor are manufacturers and their employes the only sufferers by the present depression of our manufacturing industry. So large and widespread has this industry become, so interwoven is it with other industries, so essential is it to the welface of the whole country, that it cannot be seriously depressed without injuriously affecting business throughout the Union. The all-important question, therefore, that presses itself upon the public attention is, how shall the country be relieved from the plethora of manufacturined goods, and how shall plethora hereafter be prevented? It is ofvious that our power to produce is much in excess of the present or any probable future demand for home

hereafter be prevented? It is obvious that our power to produce is much in excess of the present or any probable future demand for home consumption. The existing iron, cotton and woolen mills, if employed at their full capacity, could meet in six months—perhaps in a shorter time—the home demand for a year. It is certain, therefore, that unless markets now practically closed against us are opened, unless we can share in the trade which is monopolized by European patiers. the degreesion pow so European nations, the depression now severely felt will continue, and may become more disastrous.

The question how shall our foreign trade be increased is the question which now comes to the front and demands prompt and careful conthe front and demands prompt and careful consideration. Nanufacturers are primarily interested, but the whole country has a stake in its solution. In its investigation the tariff will necessarily be involved, inasmuch as the relations between it and our foreign trade are so close that they cannot be considered separately, but it need not be involved except so far as it stands in the way of international trade. If the duties upon raw materials are an obstruction, those duties should be removed. If the duties upon other articles are an obstruction, they should be motified. Whatever may be required to increase our foreign trade, whether it to increase our foreign trade, whether it be a repeal or modification of existing duties should be demanded by the manufactu-

duties should be demanded by the manufacturers themselves. How, then, shall the information required for a full understanding of what stands in the way of an increased exportation of our manufactured goods be obtained? It may not be proper for me to offer advice on this point, but I cannot forbear to say that I can see no better means than by the appointment of a commission, composed of men not wedded to the doctrines of free trade or protection—fair-minded men, who would prosecute the inquiry thoroughly, comprehensibly, and the inquiry thoroughly, comprehensibly, and impartially. If such a commission should be created, it should be done without unnecessary delay.

The business of the whole world has been re-

The business of the whole world has been revolutionized by steam power and the substitution of machinery for hand work. If not the
inventor of the steam engine, Great Britain
took the lead in utilizing it in manufacturing,
and she thus became the great workshop of the
world. For many years she had a monopoly of
manufacturing. The raw materials from nearly
all nations was taken in her own ships to her
ports and returned in manufactured goods. It
has been the profit of this combination of manufactures and commerce which has made her ufactures and commerce which has made her the richest and most powe-ful of nations. Now, however, all Western nations are endeavoring to use their raw materials at home and to encourage and sustain their manufactures by protective duties, the effect of which has been

general overproduction.

It is this great revolution caused by steam power and machinery and their general use that will make the labors of the commission ardnous. All the leading nations of the world are now engaged in manufacturing, and all but Great Britain are forcing themselves in by resterily ain are forcing themselves in by protective duties. Among them the United States has been conspicuous. Has not the time come when a new departure is demanded? Cobden, one of the ablest and most fer-seeing of British statesmen, predicted that the United States would in time not only be-

one of the ablest and most far-seeing of British statesmen, predicted that the United States would in time not only become a great manufacturing country, but would become a competitor of Great Britain in the South American markets. In the course of some remarks upon the condition of British trade he said: "Members of the House of Commons and others are constantly crying out that there is very great danger threatening this country from Russia, and they neglect to observe that the great danger to the supremacy of the country is not in Russia, but in the competition of the United States of America.

The present condition of our feeign trade is not as fully unversioned by the public as it ought to be, or there would be greater unessiness in regard to what may be the result. Look, for instance, at our trade relations with Brazil. We sold to Brazil hast year various articles to the amount of \$8,845,261. We bought of her various kinds of her own productions to the amount of \$8,255,889, leaving \$41,820,000 as the balance against us. Now, how is this large balance liquidated? Not by gold, but by the sale of our farm products, for which there is a large demand in Europe. It is our cotton, our wheat, our petroleum, our beef and pork, which can be produced more cheaply in the United States than anywhere also, which create the stelling exchange that enables us to carry on this one sided trade with Brazil. Now, if by the failure of our crops, or very favorable seasons on the other side of the Atlantic, or what is more probable, by retaliation, our exports of these articles sh uld materially decline, what then would be the condition of our Brazilian trade? Instead of depending on the experts to Europe for means to cover the balance in favor of Brazil, ought not an effort be made to equalize that trade by our manufactured goods? Ought we not to endeavor to verify the prediction of Cobden by becoming a competition in which we must sooner or later engage, are fully understood, it will be found that our inability to make that tra

ernment must mainly rely for its large current expenditures and the reduction of the national debt. Large revenues will re derived from the taxes upon whiskey and tobacco, if the tax on the latter article should be retained, but our chief revenue must be derived from import duties. To show how these duties may be so imposed and distributed as to neither imperil our

of the Government and the gradual reduction of the public debt.

2. That our manufactures, which under the fostering care of the Government have attained such gigantic proportions, and whose prosperity is essential to the welfare of all other interests, are not to be put in jeopardy by rapid and sweeping changes in the ta-iff, and that all reductions of import duties should be niade with a view to their ultimate advantage by opening to them markets from which they are now in a large degree excluded.

If such a commission as has been suggested had been appointed, and its work could be put formed at an early date, I should not be disposed to say anything bearing directly upon the tariff; but as relief from the present burden of taxation is urgently and justly demanded, I doem it my duty to suggest that something in this direction should be done without delay. Owing to the shortness of the time allowed to me for the consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to name the articles upon which duties should be removed or reduced. I should regret this if Cougress were not already in possession of the facts which should govern its action. This much, however, it may be proper for me to recommend. tion. This much, however, it may be

regret this if Compress were not already in possession of the facts which should govern its action. This much, however, it may be proper for me to recommend.

1. That the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

2. That the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade.

In regard to our internal revenue taxes, I have to say that, as these taxes, with the exception of the tax upon whisky, ought not to be said will not be needed for revenue if appropriations are kept within reasonable bounds and right economy is established in all branches of the public service, I see no good reason for their continuance. Taxes upon agricultural productions, although indirectly levied, are inconsistent with our general policy, and tobacco is the endy one of these productions which has been taxed. An article which is so generally used, and which adds so much to the comforts of the large numbers of our population who earn their living by manual labor, cannot properly be considered a luxury, and as the collection of the tax is expensive and troublesome to the Government, and is especially obnoxious and irritative to small manufacturers, the tax upon tobacco should, in my judgment, be removed.

The tax upon whisky could not be repealed without a disregard of public sentiment, nor without creating a necessity for higher duties upon imported goods, but while this is true the tax upon tobacco should, in my judgment, be removed.

On the subject of our shipping interests Secretary McCulloch urges the prompt removal, of the unjust tariff taxes which have driven American vessels from the sea and paralyzed shipbuilding in this country. He does not, however, consider the restoration of our merchant marine an easy matter. We have been out of the carrying trade so long, and foreign companies have such

McCulloch says:

There is, in my opinion, no prospect whatever that the United States will ever share to a considerable extent in the foreign carrying trade without Government aid. It is for Congress to determine whether this aid shall be granted or whether our foreign shipping interest shall remain in its present death-like condition. The let-alone policy has been tried for many years, during which our ships have been swept from the ocean, and we pay every year many infliens of dollars to foreign ship owners for freights and fares. Ought this condition of things to be continued?

and fares. Ought this condition of things to be continued? Entertaining these dews, I do not hesitate to express the opinion:

1. That without government aid to United States steamship lines the foreign carrying trade will remain in the hands of foreigners.

2. That as we ought to have an interest in the business which we create, and as the restoration of our shipping interest is important, if not essential, to the extension of our foreign trade, subsidies in she form of liberal payments for the transportation of mails or in some other form should be offered as an inducement to investments of capital in steamships. The amount of

transportation of mails or in some other form should be offered as an inducement to investments of capital in stearchips. The amount of necessary aid would be insignificant in comparison with what has been granted to manufacturers by protective daties, and nothing would be paid until the services were rendered.

After showing the danger involved in the continued coinage and unlimited legal tender quality of the silver dollar the Secretary.says:

I have been forced to the conclusion that unless both the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates are suspended there is danger that silver, and not gold, may become our metallic steadard. This danger may not be imminent, but it is of so serious a character that there ought not to be delay in providing against it. Not only would the national credit be seriously impaired if the Government should be under the necessity of using silver dollars or certificates in payment of gold obligations, but businass of all kinds would be greatly disturbed; not only so, but gold would at once cease to be a circulating medium, and severe contraction would be the result.

The United States is one of the most powerful of nations—its credit is high, its resources limitless; but it cannot prevent a depreciation of silver unless its efforts are aided by leading nations of Europe. If the coinage of silver is continued in despite of the action of Germany in demonetizing it and the limitation of its coinage by what are known as the Latin nations, there can be but one result—silver will practically become the standard of value. Our mines produce large amounts of silver, and it is important, therefore, that there should be a good demand for it at remunerative prices for the outleys in obtaining it. The suspension of its coinage might depress the market price of silver for a time, but the nitimate effect would doubtless be to enhance it. The production of gold is diminishing, that of silver has practically reached its maximum, and there are strong indications that from this t But, whatever might be the effect of the suspension of the comage upon the commercial value of silver, it is very clear that the comage cannot be continued wishout detriment to general business and danger to the national credit. The amount of one-dollar notes in circulation is \$26,763,007.89; the amount of two-dollar notes in circulation is \$23,778,738.20. Congress would, I think, act wisely in putting an end to their circulation. Nor do I hesitate to express the opinion that the country would be benefited if all five-dollar notes should be gradually retired and the coinage of half and quarter cagles should be increased. If this should be done the circulating medium of the United States below \$10 would be silver and gold, and we should be following the example of France, in which there is an immense circulation of silver coin, which in all domestic transactions maintains a parity with gold.

with gold.

The substitution of gold and silver for small notes would be productive of some inconvenience, but this would be temporary only. If the five dollar notes should be withdrawn the Treasury would be relieved from the burden of silver in its vaults, and it would not be long before the coinage of silver might be resumed.

sumed.

In conclusion, the Secretary recommends that immediate action be taken by Congress relative to the basis of national bank circulation, now seriously threatened by the rapid call for bonds on which it is based, and that the system be continued substantially as it now is, except that the tax on circulation be recealed; that our subsidiary silver coins should be recoined and facreased in weight; that the trade deliars should be purchased at a slight advance only upon their bullion value, and not at all unless presented within a year; and that additional vanits for the storage of silver be constructed.

CLEVELAND'S ADVISERS.

(Washington telegram to Chicago Tribune.)

Senator Saulebury, of Delaware, thinks that Cleveland will tender Bayard the Secthat Cleveland will tender Bayard the Sec-retaryship of State, because it is the appa-rent wish of the Democracy that he should head the Cabinet, but Mr. Saulsbury is not inclined to believe that Bay-ard will accept. Mr. Saulsbury admits he has no information on the subject, but he has no information on the subject, but holds to the opinion that Bayard will pre-fer to continue in the Senate, where he is the recognized leader of his party. Senator Saulsbury also expressed the belief that Senator Garland will be offered a Cabinet position on the ground of his fitness for the place, and that his appointment would be most acceptable to the Democratic party